

The Whole

TRYAL

OF

Edward Coleman, Gent.

AT

The *Kings-Bench* Bar, at *Westminster*, on
the 27th of *November*, 1678.

Dedicated to

WILLIAM GREG, in *Newgate*,

WITH

Original **LETTERS**, written to *Father*
Le Cbese, the *French King's* Confessor.

And his **Last Speech** at the *Place* of Execution.

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The TRYAL of Edward Coleman, Gent.

ON Wednesday the 27th Day of November, 1678. Mr. Coleman (having been Arraigned the Saturday before for High-Treason) was brought to the King's Bench Bar to receive his Tryal, and the Court proceeded thereupon as followeth.

Then Sir Robert Balfour, Baron of Smeaton, Esquire,
 Sir Charles Lee, Henry Hobson, Esquire,
 Edward Wilford, Esquire. Charles Umfreville, Esquire.
 John Baiburst, Esquire. Thomas Johnson, Esquire.
 Joshua Galiard, Esquire. Thomas Eaglesfield, Esquire.
 John Bifield, Esquire. William Bobee, Esquire.

The Indictment being read for High-Treason, in Conspiring the Death of the King, and Endeavouring to subvert the Protestant Religion, &c. and enlarg'd upon by the Attorney-General and the King's Council, Mr. Coleman Address'd himself as follows.

Coleman. I beg Leave that a poor ignorant Man, that is so heavily charg'd, that it seems a little unequal to consider the Reason, why a Prisoner, in such a Case as this is, is not allowed Counsel; but your Lordship is supposed to be Counsel for him. But I think it very hard I cannot be admitted Counsel; and I humbly hope your Lordship will not suffer me to be lost by things that my self cannot Answer. I deny the Conclusion, but the Premises are too strong and artificial.

L. C. Just. You cannot deny the Premises, but that you have done these things; but you deny the Conclusion. That you are a Traytor.

Coleman. I would make a better Secretary of State, than a Logician; for they never deny the Conclusion.

Cole. I grant it your Lordship. You see the Advantage Great Men have of one, that do's not pretend to Logick.

L. C. Just. The Labour lie upon their Hands; the Proof belongs to them to make out these Intrigues of yours; therefore you need not have Counsel, because the Proof must be plain upon you, and then it will be in vain to deny the Conclusion.

Cole. I hope, my Lord, if there be any Point of Law that I am not skill'd in, that your Lordship will be pleas'd not to take the Advantage over me. Another thing seems most dreadful; that is, the violent Prejudices that seem to be against every Man in England, that is confess'd to be a Roman Catholic. It is possible that a Roman Catholic may be very innocent of these Crimes. If one of those Innocent Roman Catholics should come to this Bar, he lies under such Disadvantages already, and his Prejudices so greatly byasseth Human Nature, that unless your Lordship will lean extremely much on the other side, Justice will hardly stand upright, and lie upon a Level. But I thank your Lordship, I do not think it any Service to Destroy any of the King's Subjects, unless it be in a very plain Case.

L. C. Just. You need not make any Preparation for us in this Matter; you shall have a fair, just

and legal Trial, if Condemned, it will be apparent you ought to be so; and without a fair Proof, there shall be no Condemnation. Therefore you shall find, we will not do to you as you do to us. Blow up at Adventure, all People because they are not of your Persuasion; our Religion teacheth us a nother Doctrine; and you shall find it clearly to your Advantage. We seek not Man's Blood, but our own Safety. But you are brought here from the necessity of things, which your selves have made; and from your own Actions you shall be Condemned, or Acquitted.

Col. It is supposed upon Evidence, that the Examinations that have been of me in Prison, are like to be Evidence against me now. I have nothing to say against it. But give me leave to say at this time, that when I was in Prison, I was upon my Ingenuity charged; I promised I would confess all I knew. And I only say this, That what I said in Prison is true, and am ready at any time to Swear and Evidence, that that is all the Truth. *L. C. Just.* It is all true that you say; but did you tell all that was true? *Col.* I know no more than what I declared to the Two Houses.

L. C. Just. Mr. Coleman, I'll tell you when you will be apt to gain Credit in this Matter. You say, that you told all things that you knew, the Truth, and the whole Truth. Can Mankind be persuaded, that you, that had this Negotiation in 74 and 75, left off just then, at that time when your Letters were found according to their Dates? Do you believe there was no Negotiation after 75, because we have not found them? Have you spoke one Word to that? Have you confessed, or produced those Papers? Weekly Intelligence: When you answer that, you may have Credit; without that, it is impossible; for I cannot give Credit to one Word you say, unless you give an Account of the subsequent Negotiation.

Col. After that time (as I said to the House of Commons) I did give over Corresponding. I did offer to take all Oaths and Tests in the World, that I never had one Letter for at least two Years; yea, (that I may keep my self within Compass) I think it was for three, or four. Now I have acknowledged to the House of Commons, I have had a curious Correspondence, which I never regarded or valued; but as the Letters came, I burnt them, or made use of them as common Paper. I say, that for the general Correspondence I have had for two or three Years, they have had every one of them Letters, that I know of.

Audr. Gen. Whether you had or no, you shall have the fairest Trial that can be. And we cannot blame the Gentleman, for he is more used to greater Affairs, than these Matters or Forms of Law. But, my Lord, I desire to go unto Evidence, and when that is done, he shall be heard as long as he please, without any Interruption. If he desire it before I give my Evidence, let him have Pen, Ink, and Paper (with your Lordship's leave).

L. C. Just. Help him to Pen, Ink, and Paper. *Record.* Then we desire to go on in our Evidence. We desire that Mr. Davis may not be interrupted. *Mr. Davis.* My Lord, Mr. Coleman in the Month of November last, did entertain in his House one *Joh. Keim*, which *Joh. Keim* was a Father Confessor to certain Persons that were Converted, amongst which I was one. My Lord, I went and visited this *Joh. Keim* at Mr. Coleman's House then in *Stable Yard*. Mr. Coleman enquiring of *Joh. Keim* who he was, He said, I was one that designed to go over upon Business to *St. James*. My Lord, Mr. Coleman told me then he would trouble me with a Letter or two to *St. James*; but he told me they would leave them with one *Lawson*, that was Procurator for the Society of Jesuits in *London*. I went on Monday Morning

and took Coach, went to *Dover*, and had his Pasquet with me, which I paid when I came to *St. Omers*. I opened the out side Sheet of this Paper, and found a Letter of News, which was called *Mr. Coleman's Letter*; and at the bottom of this Letter there was this Recommendation, *Pray Recommend me to my old Friend Playford*. In this Letter of News there was Expressions of the King, calling him Tyrant, and that the Marriage between the Prince of *Orange* and the Lady *Mary*, the Duke of *Tort's* Eldest Daughter, would prove the Traytor's and Tyrant's Ruine. *L. C. Just.* In what Language was it Written?

Mr. Oates. In plain *English* Words at length. *L. C. Just.* Directed to whom? *Mr. Oates.* It was directed to the Rector of *St. Omers*, to give him Intelligence how Affairs went in *England*. *L. C. Just.* Did you break it open? *Mr. Oates.* I was at the opening of it, and saw it and read it.

There was a Letter to Father *Leebees*, which was superscribed by the same Hand that the Treasonable Letter of News was written, and the same Hand that the Recommendation to *Playford* was written in. When this Letter was open there was a Seal fixt, a flying Seal, and no Man's Name to it.

L. C. Just. What was the Contents of that Letter to *Leebees*?

Mr. Oates. My Lord, to give you an Account of the import of this Letter, it was writ in *Latin*, and in it there were Thanks given to Father *Leebees* for the Ten thousand Pounds which was given for the Propagation of the *Catholic* Religion, and that it should be employed for no other Intent and Purpose, but that for which it was sent; now that was to cut off the King of *England*. Those Words were not in that Letter, but *Leebees* Letter, to which this was an Answer I saw and read. It was Dated the Month of *August*, and as near as I remember, there was this *Instruction* in it, That the Ten thousand Pound should be employed for no other Intent and Purpose, but to cut off the King of *England*. I do not swear the Words, but that's the Sense and Substance; I believe I may swear the Words.

L. C. Just. To whom was that Directed? *Mr. Oates.* To one *Strange* that was then Provincial of the Society in *London*, which *Mr. Coleman* Answered.

L. C. Just. How came *Mr. Coleman* to Answer it? *Mr. Oates.* *Strange* having run a Reed into his Finger, had wounded his Hand, and Secretary *Mico* was ill, so he got *Mr. Coleman* to write an Answer unto it.

L. C. Just. Did he write it as from himself? *Mr. Oates.* Yes by order of the Provincial.

L. C. Just. What was the Substance of the Answer? *Oates.* That Thanks was given to him in the Name of the whole Society, for the Ten thousand Pound which was paid and received here, and that it should be employed to the *Use* for which it was received. It was subscribed from *Mr. Coleman*.

L. C. Just. Was it subscribed *Coleman*? *Oates.* It was not Subscribed; I did not see him write it, but I really believe it was by the same Hand. I went and delivered this Letter.

L. C. Just. I understood you, because of the Accident of his Hand he had employed *Mr. Coleman* to write this for him. *Oates.* He did write this Letter then, the Body of the Letter was Written by *Mr. Coleman*. I did not see him Write it, but I shall give an Account how I can prove he wrote it. I delivered this Letter as *Leebees* his own Hand. When I opened the Letter, I asked me how a Gentleman (naming a *French* Name) did do.

L. C. Just. When you carried this Letter, you carried it to *Leebees*, and delivered it to him; then he asked you of the Gentleman of the *French* Name who meant he wrote that Name? *Oates.* I understood it to be *Mr. Coleman*.

L. C. Just. Did he know him by some *French* Name? What said you? *Oates.* I could say little to this.

L. C. Just. Could you guess who meant

Pac *tant* *?* *Oates*. He told me he was sometime Secretary to the Dutchess of York, which I understood to be Mr. Coleman. I struck at it, and when he said he was sometime Secretary to the Dutchess of York, I spoke in *Latin* to him, and asked whether he meant Mr. *Coleman*, and his Answer I cannot remember. He sends an Answer to this Letter. I brought it to St. *Omens*, and there it was inclosed in the Letter from the Society to *Coleman*, wherein the Society expressly told him this Letter was delivered and acknowledged. I saw the Letter at St. *Omens*, and the Letter was sent to him. Mr. *Coleman* did acknowledge the Receipt of this Letter from *Lechees* in the same Hand with that of the News-Letter, and so it was understood by all, I saw it.

L. C. Just. How came you to see it? *Oates*. By a Patent from them was of the Consult. *L. C. Just.* You saw the Letter of the same Hand which the News-Letter was of, with Mr. Coleman's Name Subscribed?

Oates. The Contents of the Letter did own the Letter from *Lechees* was received; this Letter was presumed to be the Hand-writing of Mr. Coleman, and it was understood to be Mr. Coleman's Letter.

L. C. Just. You say the Letter was Thanks for the Ten thousand Pound; what was the other Contents? *Oates*. That all Endeavours should be used to cut off the Protestant Religion, Root and Branch.

L. C. Just. You say you delivered this Letter, from whom had you it? *Oates*. From *Lenwick*, it was left in his Hand, and he accompanied me from *Groves* to the Coach, and gave it to me.

L. C. Just. Did you hear him speak to Mr. Coleman to write for him?

Oates. *Strange* told me he had spoke to him.

L. C. Just. He doth suppose it was Mr. Coleman's Hand, because it was just the same Hand that the other Letter was. Are you sure the Letter was of his Hand.

Mr. Oates. It was taken for his Hand.

Just. Wild. Had he such a Kinsman there?

Mr. Oates. Yes, he hath confessed it.

Attor. Gen. We desire your Lordship he may give an Account of the Consult here in May last, and how far Mr. Coleman was privy to the Murthering of the King.

Mr. Gates. In the Month of April, Old-Style, in the Month of May New-Style, there was a Consult held; it was begun at the *White-Horse* Tavern, it did not continue there. After that there they had consulted to send one *Father Cary* to be Agent and Procurator for *Rome*, they did adjourn themselves to several Clubs in Companies; some met at *Wild-House*, and some at *Harlequin's* Lodging in *Russell-Street*; and some in *Fenwick's* Lodging in *Dury-Lane*. They were ordered to meet by virtue of a Breef from *Rome*, sent by the Father General of the Society: They went on to these Resolves. That *Pickering* and *Groves* should go on and continue in attempting to Assassinate the King's Person by Shooting, or other means. *Groves* was to have Fifteen hundred Pounds. *Pickering* being a Religious Man, was to have Thirty thousand Masses, which at twelve Pence a Mass amounted much what to that Money. This Resolve of the Jesuits was communicated to Mr. Coleman in my hearing at *Wild-House*. My Lord, this was not only so, but in several Letters he did mention it; and in one Letter (I think I was gone a few Miles out of *London*) he sent to me by a Messenger, and did desire the Duke might be trappan'd into this Plot to Murther the King.

L. C. Just. How did he desire it? *Mr. Oates*. In a Letter, that all means should be used for the drawing in the Duke. This Letter was written to one *Ireland*. I saw the Letter and read it.

L. C. Just. How do you

you know It was his Letter? *Mr. Oates.* Because of the Instructions, which I saw *Mr. Coleman* take a Copy of and write, which was the same hand with the News Letter, and what else I have mentioned; the Subscription was recommend me to *Father Letcher*, and it was the same hand whereof I do speak. *L. C. Just.* What was the substance of the Letter?

Mr. Oates. Nothing but Complement and Recommendation; and the all means might be used for the trapping the Duke of York (as near as can remember that was the word.) *Just. With.* You did say positive that *Mr. Coleman* did consent and agree to what was consulted by the Jesuits which was to kill the King, and *Pickering* and *Grout* were the two persons designed to do it. Did you hear him consent to it? *Mr. Oates.* I heard him say at *Wild Horse*, he thought it was well contrived.

Att. Gen. What do you know of any Rebellion to have been raised in Ireland? and what was to be done with the Duke of Ormond?

Mr. Oates. In the Month of *August* there was a Consult with the Jesuits and with the Benedictine Monks at the *Savoy*. In this Month of *August* there was a Letter writ from *Archbishop Talbot*, the Titular Archbishop of *Dublin*; wherein he gave an account of a Legate from the Pope, an Italian Bishop, (the Bishop of *Cissy* I think) who offered the Pope's Right to the Kingdom of *Ireland*. In this Letter (to mention in special) there were four Jesuits had contrived to dispatch the Duke of Ormond (these were his words) To find the most expedient way for his death, and *Fogarty* was to be sent to do it by Poyson, if these four good Fathers did not hit of the Design. My Lord, *Fogarty* was present. And when the Consult was almost at a period, *Mr. Coleman* came to the *Savoy* to the Consult, and was going to have *Father Figgis* sent to *Ireland* to dispatch the Duke by Poyson. This Letter did specify they were there ready to rise in Rebellion against the King for the Pope. *Att. Gen.* Do you know any thing of Arms?

Mr. Oates. There were 40000 Black Bills, I am not so skilful in Arms to know what they meant (Military Men know what they are) that were provided to be sent into *Ireland*; but they were ready for the use of the Catholic Party. *L. C. Just.* Who were they provided by?

Mr. Oates. I do not know. *L. C. Just.* How do you know they were provided? *Mr. Oates.* That Letter doth not mention who they were provided by, but another Letter mentioned they were provided by those that were Commission Officers for the aid and help of the Pope; the Popish Commissioners they were provided by, and they had them ready in *Ireland*.

L. C. Just. Who wrote this Letter? *Mr. Oates.* It came from *Talbot*, I might forget the day of the Month, because my Information is so large, but it was the former part of the Year, I think either *January* or *February*, or the last *January* or *February*.

L. C. Just. Was this Consult but in *August* last? *Mr. Oates.* I am forced to run back from that Consult to this; *Mr. Coleman* was privy, and was the main Agent, and did in the Month of *August* last say to *Fennell*, he had found a way to transmit the 200000 l. for carrying on of this Rebellion in *Ireland*. *L. C. Just.* Did you hear him say for a Week before? *Mr. Oates.* I did, a Week before. *L. C. Just.* You say he was forward to send *Fogarty* into *Ireland* to kill the Duke of Ormond.

Mr. Oates. I heard him say that he had found a way to transmit 200000 l. to carry on the Rebellion in *Ireland*. *Court.* Who was besides *Fennell* and *Mr. Coleman*?

Mr. Oates. My self, and no Body else. *Court.* Where was it said?

Mr. Oates. In *Fennell's* Chamber in *Drury Lane*. *Att. Gen.* Do you know anything of transmitting the Money to *Windsor*, or persuading any

sent thither; and the time when they were taken: In the Month of *August* there
were four Physicians procured by Dr. *Fogarty*. These four were not ap-
pointed in the Consult with the Benedictine Convent; but; my Lord, these
four Russians without Names were accepted of by them.
Oates. Who proposed them? *Oates*. These four *Russ* Men were sent that Night to *Windsor*
where they went, I know not; but the next Day there was a Provision of 80 *li*.
ordered to them by the Rector of *London*; which is a Jesuite, one *Will. Har-*
court in the Name of the Provincial; because he added in his Name and An-
thony, the Provincial being then beyond the Seas, visiting his Colleges and
seminaries.
L. C. Just. Did he order the 80 *li*? *Oates*. Yes.
Oates. Mr. *Coleman* came to this *Hardour's* House then lying in *Duke's*
Street, and *Harcourt* was not within; but he was directed to come to *Will-*
House; and at *Will-House* he found *Harcourt*.
L. C. Just. How do you know that? *Oates*. He said he had been at his
house, and was not within; finding him at *Will-House*, he asked what care
was taken of those four Gentlemen that were last Night to *Windsor*. He
said there was 80 *li* ordered.
L. C. Just. Who said so? *Oates*. *Harcourt*.
Oates. And there was a Messenger that was to carry it: I think
the most part of this 80 *li*. was in *Guineas*: Mr. *Coleman* gave the Messenger
a *Guinea* to be nimble, and to expedite his Journey.
Recorder. You say
Mr. *Coleman* enquir'd what Care was taken for those Russians that were to At-
tend the King; pray, Mr. *Oates*, tell my Lord and the Jury what you
say concerning Mr. *Coleman's* Discourse with one *Abby*.
Oates. In the Month of *July*, one *Abby*, who was sometime Rector of
Omers, being ill of the Gout, was ordered to go to the *Baths*; this *Abby*
being in *London*, Mr. *Coleman* came to attend him; this *Abby* brought with
him Treasonable Instructions in order to expedite the King by Poison, pro-
vided *Pickering* and *Groves* did not do the Work: Ten thousand Pound should
be proposed to Sir *George Wakeman* to Poison the King, in case Pistol and *Strab*
did not take effect, and opportunity was to be taken at the King's taking Phy-
sik. I could give other Evidence, but will not, because of other things
which are not fit to be known yet.
L. C. Just. Who Wrote this Letter?
Oates. It was under the Hand of *Will* the Provincial beyond the Seas,
whom *Abby* left; it was in the Name of Memorials to empower *Abby* and
the rest of the Consulters at *London*, to propound Ten thousand Pound to
Sir *George Wakeman* to take the opportunity to Poison the King. These In-
structions were seen and read by Mr. *Coleman*, by him Copied out, and trans-
mitted to several Conspirators of the King's Death, in this Kingdom of
England; that were privy to this Plot.
Recorder. Know you of any Commis-
sioners? We have hitherto spoke altogether of the Work of others; now we
come to his own Work a little nearer.
L. C. Just. Who saw Mr. *Coleman*
had these Instructions? What said he? *Oates*. He said he thought it was
of little, I heard him say so.
L. C. Just. To whom was Mr. *Coleman*
to send them? *Oates*. I know not any of the Persons, but Mr. *Coleman* did
say he had sent his *Suffrages* (which was a Canting Word for Instructions)
to the Principall Gentry of the Catholics of the Kingdom of *England*.
L. C. Just. How know you this; that Mr. *Coleman* did take a Copy of these
Instructions for that purpose as you say? *Oates*. Because he said so.
L. C. Just. Did any Body ask him why he took them? *Oates*. *Abby*, said
that *Abby*, you had best make haste and Communicate those things. Mr. *Cole-*
man answered, I will make haste with my Copies, that I may dispatch them
away this Night.

Recor.

Recorder. Was he not to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State?

Oates. In the Month of *May* last New Style, *April* the Old Style, I thin within a day after our Consult, I was at Mr. *Langborn's* Chamber, he had several Commissions, which he called Patents; among his Commissions, saw one from the General of the Society of *Jesuit*, *Joannes Paulus D'Oliv* by virtue of a Brief from the Pope by whom he was enabled.

L. C. Just. Did you know his hand? *Oates.* I believe I have seen forty times, I have seen forty things under his hand, and this agree with them, but I never did see him write in my life; we all took it to be his hand, and we all knew the hand and Seal.

L. C. Just. What Inscription was upon the Seal? *Oates.* I. H. E. with a Cross, in English it had the Characters of *I. H. S.* This Commission to Mr. *Coleman* in the Month of *July*, I saw in *Fenwick's* presence, and at his Chamber in *Drury-lane*, where then Mr. *Coleman* did acknowledge the Receipt of the Patent opened it and said, It was a very good exchange.

L. C. Just. What was the Commission for? *Oates.* It was to be Secretary of State. I saw the Commission, and heard him own the Receipt of it.

Just. Will. What other Commissions were there at Mr. *Langborn's* Chamber? *Mr. Oates.* A great many, I cannot remember there was a Commission for my Lord *Arundel of Warder*, the Lord *Pow* and several other Persons. But this belongs not to the Prisoner at the Bar; I mention his Commission.

At. Gen. Tell how many Priests or Jesuits there were in *Ireland*, that you know of, at one time? *Mr. Oates.* There was, and have been to my knowledge in the Kingdom of *England*, Secular Priests eightscore, and Jesuits fourscore, and by name in the Catalogue, I think three hundred and odd.

L. Ch. Just. How long had you been in *England* before you were at Mr. *Langborn's* Chamber? *Oates.* Not long; because I had Letters in my Packet from his Sons, as soon as I had rested a little, I went to him.

L. Ch. Just. What said Mr. *Langborn* to you about the Commissions in his chamber? *Oates.* Not a word; but seem'd glad.

L. Ch. Just. Did you see them open upon his Table? or did you ask to see them? *Oates.* They did not lie open upon the Table, but the Commissions were before him; I asked to see them. Mr. *Langborn* (said I) hear you have received the Commissions from *Rome*; he said, he had. Shall I have the honour to see some of them? He said, I might; he thought he might trust me; and so he might, because that very day gave him an account of the Consult.

L. Ch. Just. When was it? *Oates.* In the morning.

L. Ch. Just. You say you were twice there that day. *Oates.* I was there the whole Forenoon.

L. Ch. Just. That day you saw the Commissions. *Oates.* I had been there several times the same day, and meeting him at last, he asked me how often I was there before, I said twice or thrice; but that day was the last time ever I saw him; I have not seen him since to my knowledge.

L. C. Just. Was that the first time that you saw him after you came from *Spain*? *Oates.* I saw him thrice in *November*, then I went to *St. Omers*; the first time I saw him after I came from thence I saw the Commissions.

At. Gen. What were the Names of those men that came over from *St. Omers* besides your self?

Mr. Oates. As near as I can remember, the Rector of *Liege* was one Father *Warren*; Sir *Thomas Preston*; the Rector of *Watton*; one *Francis Williams*; Sir *John Warner* Baronet; one Father *Charges*; one *Pool*, not

Monday.

Monk; I think I made the ninth. *Att. Gen.* If the Prisoner please, he may ask him any Questions. *Coleman.* I am glad to see that Gentleman Sir *Thomas Doleman* in the Court, for I think he was upon my Examination before the Council, and this man that gives now in Evidence against me, there told the King, he never saw me before; and he is extremely well acquainted with me now, and hath a world of Intimacy. *Mr. Oates* at that time gave such an Account of my Concern in this matter, that he had orders to go to *Newgate*, I never saw *Mr. Oates* since I was born, but at that time. *L. C. Just.* You shall have as fair a Search, and Examination in this matter for your Life as can be, therefore *Mr. Oates* answer to what *Mr. Coleman* saith. *Oates.* My Lord, when *Mr. Coleman* was upon his Examination before the Council-board, he saith, I said there I never saw him before in my Life: I then said I would not swear that I had seen him before in my Life, because my Sight was bad by Candle-light, and Candle-light alters the sight much, but when I heard him speak I could have sworn it was he, but it was not then my Business. I cannot see a great way by Candle-light. *L. C. Just.* The Affairs of the Object lieth not upon seeing so much, but how come you that you laid no more to *Mr. Coleman's* charge at that time? *Oates.* I did design to lay no more to his Charge then, than was matter for Information. For Prisoners may supplant Evidence when they know it, and bring Persons to such Circumstances, as Time, and Place. My Lord, I was not bound to give in more than a general Information against *Mr. Coleman*; *Mr. Coleman* did deny he had Correspondence with *Father Le Chese* at any time, I did then say he had given him an account of several transactions. And (my Lord) then was I so weak, being up two Nights, and having been taking Prisoners, upon my Salvation, I could scarce stand upon my Legs.

L. C. Just. What was the Information you gave at that time (as near as I can remember, but I would not trust to my memory) was for writing of *News-Letters*, in which I did then excuse the Reasonable Reflections, and called them Base Reflections at the Council-board; the King was sensible, and so was the Council. I was so wearied and tyred (being all that Afternoon before the Council, and *Sunday* night, and sitting up night after night) that the King was willing to discharge me. But if I had been urged, I should have made a larger Information. *L. C. Just.* You here charge *Mr. Coleman* to be the man that gave a Guinea to expediate the Business at *Windsor*, &c. at the time when you were Examined at the Council-Table, you gave a particular account of attempting to take away the King's life at *Windsor*, and raising twenty thousand pounds and all those great Transactions; why did you not charge *Mr. Coleman* to be the man that gave the Guinea to the Messenger to expediate the Business, when the 80 pounds was sent? that he found out a way of transmitting 200000 pounds to carry on the Design? he consulted the killing the King, and approved of it very well. And of the Instructions for 10000 pounds, and said it was too little for to poison the King. When you were to give an account to the Council of the particular Contrivance of the Murder of the King at *Windsor*, with a Reward, you did mention one Reward of 10000 pounds to *Dr. Wakeman*, and would you omit the Guinea to expediate the Messenger, and that he said that, 10000^l. was too little; would you omit all this? *Oates.* I being so tyred and weak that I was not able to stand upon my Legs, and I remember the Council apprehended me to be so weak, that one of the Lords of the Council said, that if

there were any occasion further to examine Mr. Coleman, that Mr. Oates should be ready again, and bid me retire. *L. C. Just.* You was bid when the Council were ready to let Mr. Coleman go almost at large.

Mr. Oates. No; I never apprehended that, for if I did, I should have given a further Account. *L. C. Just.* What was done to Mr. Coleman at that time? was he sent away Prisoner?

Oates. Yes, at that time, to the Messengers house, and within two days after he was sent to Newgate, and his Papers were seized. *L. C. Just.* Why did you name Coleman a heretic at that time?

Oates. Because I had spent a great deal of time in accusing other Jesuits. *Just. Wild.* What time was there betwixt the first time you were at the Council before you told of this matter concerning the King?

Oates. When I was first at the Board (which was on Saturday night) I made Information, which began between six and seven, and lasted almost to ten. I did then give a general Account of the Affairs to the Council without the King. Then I went and took Prisoners, and before Sunday night, I did, I thought if Mr. Coleman's Papers were searched into, they would find matter enough against him in those Papers to hang him; I spoke those words, or words to the like purpose. After that Mr. Coleman's were searched, Mr. Coleman was not to be found, but he surrendered himself next day, so that on Sunday I was commanded to give His Majesty a general Information, as I had given to the Council on Saturday, and the next day again, I took Prisoners that night five, and next night the four.

Just. Wild. How long was it betwixt the time that you were examined, and spoke only as to the Letters, to that time you told to the King and Council, or both of them, concerning this matter you swear the now?

Oates. My Lord, I never told it to the King and Council, but I told it to the Houses of Parliament. *L. C. Just.* How long was it betwixt the one and the other?

Oates. I cannot tell exactly the time, but it was when the Parliament first sat. *L. C. Just.* How came you (Mr. Coleman being so desperate a Man as he was, endeavouring the killing of the King) to omit your Information of it to the Council and to the King at both times?

Oates. I spoke little of the Persons till the persons came face to face. *L. C. Just.* Why did you not accuse all those Jesuits by name?

Oates. We took a Catalogue of their names, but thought I did accuse positively and expressly, we took up. *L. C. Just.* Did you not accuse Sir George Wakeman by name, and that he accepted his Reward?

Oates. Yes, then I did accuse him by name. *L. C. Just.* Why did you not accuse Mr. Coleman by name?

Oates. For want of Money; being disturbed and wearied in sitting two Nights, I could not give that good account of Mr. Coleman, which I did afterwards, when I consulted my Papers; and when I saw Mr. Coleman, which I did afterwards, when I consulted my Papers; and when I saw Mr. Coleman was secured, I had no need to give a farther Account. Sir R.

L. C. Just. How long was it between the first charging Mr. Coleman, and your acquainting the Parliament with it? *Oates.* From Monday the 30th of September, until the Parliament sat.

L. C. Just. Mr. Coleman, was he a Prisoner? *Oates.* Pray ask Mr. Oates, whether he was, or not as near to me as this Gentleman is, because he speaks of his Eyes being bad?

Oates. I had the disadvantage of a Candle upon my Eye. *Prisoner.* Mr. Coleman stood more in the dark. *Prisoner.* He names several times that he met with me in this place and that place, a third and fourth place about Business. *Oates.* He was altered much by his Perriwig in the

General Meetings, and had several Perriwigs, and a Perriwig doth disfigure
 is a man very much; but when I heard him speak, then I knew him to be
 Mr. Coleman. *L. C. Just.* Did you hear him speak? how were the Que-
 stions ask'd? were they thus? was that the Prisoner? or how often had
 you seen Mr. Coleman? *Mr. Oates.* Says my Lord Chancellor, Mr. Cole-
 man, when were you last in France? He said at such a time. Did you
 see Father le Chese? He said he gave him an accidental visit. My Lord
 Chancellor asked him whether or no he had a Pass? He said, No. Then
 he told him, that was a fault for going out of the Kingdom without a
 Pass. Have you a Kinsman whose name is Playford at St. Omers? He
 said he had one ten years old, (who is in truth sixteen.) That question
 desired might be asked. Then the King bad me go on.

L. C. Just. Did the King, or Council, or Lord Chancellor ask you whe-
 ther you knew Mr. Coleman, or no? *Oates.* They did not ask me.

L. C. Just. Mr. Oates, answer the question in short, and without con-
 founding it with length. Were you demanded if you knew Mr. Coleman?

Oates. Not to my knowledge. *L. C. Just.* Did you ever see him? or
 how often? *Prisoner.* He said, he did know me.

L. C. Just. You seemed, when I asked you before, to admit, as if you
 had been asked this question, how often you had seen him, and gave me
 an answer, because you were doubtful whether it was the man, by reason
 of the inconveniency of the light, and your bad sight. *Oates.* I must

leave it to the King what answer I made Mr. Coleman, he wonders I should
 give an account of so many Intimacies, when I said I did not know him
 at the Council Table. *Prisoner.* The Charge was so slight against me,

but Mr. Oates, that the Council were not of his Opinion: For the first
 time he was to go to Newgate, and Sir Robert Southwell came with directions
 to the Messenger to execute the Order. I humbly ask whether it was a
 reasonable thing to conceive that the Council should extenuate the Pu-
 nishment, if Mr. Oates came with such an amazing account to the Council.

Sir Rob. South. Mr. Oates gave so large and general an Information to
 the Council, that it could not easily be fixed. Mr. Coleman came volun-
 tarily in upon Monday morning. The Warrant was sent out on Sunday
 thought for Mr. Coleman and his Papers; His Papers were found and seized;
 and yet Mr. Coleman was not found at that time, nor all Night, but came on
 Monday morning voluntarily, and offered himself at Sir Joseph Williamson's
 house, hearing there was a Warrant against him; By reason of so many
 Prisoners that were then under Examination, he was not heard till the
 afternoon, and then he did with Indignation and Contempt hear these
 things, as thinking himself innocent. *Pris.* If I thought my self
 guilty, I should have charged my self: I hope his Majesty upon what hath
 been said, will be so far satisfied as to discharge me.

Sir Rob. Smith. Mr. Coleman then made so good a discourse for himself,
 that though the Lords had filled up a blank Warrant to send him to New-
 gate, that was respited, and he was only committed to a Messenger. But
 Mr. Oates at the same time did also declare that he did not see the money
 laid, he did not see this particular action of Sir George Wakeman, because
 at that time he had the Stone, and could not be present. *Oates.* I was
 present at that Consult, where the 15 thousand pounds was accepted,
 and I had an account of it from those that were present.

L. C. Just. It appears plainly by this Testimony, that he did charge you, *Mr. Coleman* home, that Fifteen thousand Pounds was to be paid for Poisoning the King; and that it was generally said among them, (though he did not see it paid) that it came by your Hands, viz. Five thousand Pounds of it, which answers your Objection as if he had not charged you, when you see he did charge you home then for being one of the Conspirators, in having a hand in paying of Money for Poisoning the King.

What Consultation was that you had at the *Savoy*, in the Month of *August*?

Mr. Oats. It was about the Business of the Four *Irish* Russians proposed to the Consult.

[*The End of Mr. Oats's Examination.*]

Mrs. Bedlow.

Solicit. Gen. We call him to give an Account what he knows of the Prisoner's being privy to the Conspiracy of Murthering the King, (particularly to that) *Mr. Bedlow*, pray acquaint my Lord and the Jury what you know; I desire to know particularly as it concerns *Mr. Coleman*, and nothing but *Mr. Coleman*.

L. C. Just. *Mr. Attorney* pray keep to that Question close. *Bedlow.* I have two short Questions to ask him: The first is, what hath been or heard touching any Commission to *Mr. Coleman*, what say you?

Bedlow. In particular, I know not of any Commission directed to *Mr. Coleman*; I do not know any thing of it, but what *Sir Henry Thiebourn* told me That he had a Commission, and he brought a Commission for *Mr. Coleman* and the rest of the Lords, from the principal Jesuites at *Rome*, by Order of the Pope.

Att. Gen. A Commission for what?

Bedlow. To be Principal Secretary of State: The Title of it I do not know, because I did not see it; but to be Principal Secretary of State, that was the Effect. *Att. Gen.* I desire to know what Discourse you had with *Mr. Coleman* about that Design. *Bedlow.* If your Lordship please, I shall be short in the Narrative.

L. C. Just. Make use of your Notes to help your Memory, but let not your Testimony be merely to read them.

Bedlow. I carried over to Monsieur *Le Chefe* (the French King's Confessor) a large Pacquet of Letters, April (75.) from *Mr. Coleman*, which Letters I saw *Mr. Coleman* deliver to Father *Harcourt*, at his House in *Duke's-Street*.

Council. And *Harcourt* gave them to you? *Bedlow.* Yes; which Letters were directed to be delivered to Monsieur *Le Chefe*, and I did carry them to *Le Chefe*, and brought him an Answer from *Le Chefe*, and other English Monks at *Paris*. I did not understand what was in it, because it was a Language I do not well understand; it was about carrying on the Plot: At a Consultation there were two French Abbots and several English Monks at *Paris*; what I heard them say, was about carrying on the Plot to subvert the Government of *England*, to destroy the King and the Lords of the Council. The King was principally to be destroyed, and the Government subverted as well as the Protestant Religion.

Court. When was this? when you were to receive the Answer? *Bedlow.* It was upon the Consultation; There was a Pacquet of Letters from *Mr. Coleman*; they did not know I understood French, or they did, they had tryed me so long I believe they would have trusted me.

L. C. Just. The Letter that *Le Chefe* wrote, to whom was it directed?

Bedlow. It was directed to *Mr. Coleman*, the Pacquet was directed to *Mr. Coleman*; and within that *Le Chefe* wrote an Answer, and directed it to *Mr. Coleman*, particularly to *Mr. Coleman*.

L. C. Just. How do you know?

Bedlow. The Supercription was this [in French] *A Monsiur Coleman*; *Mr. Coleman*, with other Letters directed to Father *Harcourt*.

L. C. Just.

L. C. Just. He saith plainly the Letter was yours, You gave *Harcourt* a Packet of Letters to be delivered to *Le Chefe*, *Harcourt* delivered them to him, and he did carry them to *Le Chefe*, and heard them talk about this Plot: that *Le Chefe* wrote a Letter to you (particularly by Name) inclosed in a Letter to *Harcourt*, that Answer he brought back.

Recorder. Do you know any thing concerning any Money Mr. *Coleman* said he had received? the Sums, and for what? *Bedlow.* It was to carry on

the Design to subvert the Government of *England*, to free *England* from Domination and Ignorance, and free all Catholicks from hard Tyranny and Oppression of Hereticks. *Att. Gen.* What Words did you hear Mr. *Coleman* express, what he would do for the Catholick Cause?

Bedlow. May 24 or 25, (77) I was at Mr. *Coleman*'s with Mr. *Harcourt*, and received another Packet from Mr. *Harcourt*, and he had it from Mr. *Coleman*.

L. C. Just. You say Mr. *Coleman* did give this Packet to *Harcourt*? *Bedlow.* Yes, and *Harcourt* delivered it to me to carry it to *Paris* to the *English* Monks. I was to go by *Down*, to see if they were not gone to *Paris* before me.

L. C. Just. And what did they say when you delivered the Letters to the *English* Monks?

Bedlow. They told me how much Reward I deserved from the Pope and the Church, both here, and in the World to come. I overtook three, and that Night I went to *Paris* with them; and upon the Consultation (1677.) I believe they sent the Bishop of *Tonnes* the Substance of those Letters, and not having a final Answer what Assistance the Catholick Party in *England* might expect from them, they were resolved to neglect their Design no longer than that Summer, having all things ready to begin in *England*.

Recorder. What did you hear Mr. *Coleman* say? *Bedlow.* That he would adventure any thing to bring in the Popish Religion: After the Consultation, I delivered the Letters to *le Faive*, and he brought them to *Harcourt*, who was not well, but yet went, and delivered them to Mr. *Coleman*, and I went as far as Mr. *Coleman*'s House, but did not go in, but stayed over the way; but *Harcourt* went in, and after he had spoke with Mr. *Coleman*, he gave me a Back to come to him; and I heard Mr. *Coleman* say, If he had a hundred Lives, and a Sea of Blood to carry on the Cause, he would spend it all to further the Cause of the Church of *Rome*, and to establish the Church of *Rome* in *England*; and if there was an hundred Heretical Kings to be deposed, he would see them all destroyed.

L. C. Just. Where was this?

Bedlow. At his own House.

L. C. Just. Where?

Bedlow. Behind

Westminster-Abby.

L. C. Just. In what Room?

Bedlow. At the

Foot of the Stair-Case.

L. C. Just. Where were you then?

Bedlow. There; I was called in by *Harcourt*, and was as near to him as to my Lord *Duras*. (*My Lord being heard by Mr. Bedlow in Court.*)

Coleman. Did I ever see you in my Life?

Bedlow. You may ask that

Question; but in the Stone-Gallery in *Somerset-House*, when you came from a

Consult, where were great Persons, which I am not to name here; that

would make the bottom of your Plot tremble: You saw me then.

Record. Mr. *Bradly*, give my Lord and the Jury an Account whether you

went to Mr. *Coleman*, whether you seized his Papers, and what Papers you

saw, and how you disposed of them after they were seiz'd.

Bradly. The

29th of September, being Sunday-Evening at Six of the Clock, I received a

Warrant from the Council-Board to Apprehend Mr. *Coleman*, and to seize his

Papers, and to bring them to the Council-Board. He being not at Home, I

spoke with his Wife, and told her I came to search her House, I had a War-

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rant, so to do : She told me I was welcome : I desired her to send for her Husband : I found in several parts of the House a great many Papers ; I put them up in several Bags : I found some in a private Corner in a Deal-Box.

L. C. Just. What kind of Corner ? *Bradly.* In Mr. Coleman's Chamber, not in his own Study, but in another place behind the Chimney ; the Box was tack'd together with a Nail : I lifted it up, and saw they were Letters ; I put it down again as it was, and gave it into the Custody of one that was with me, to look to it : Then I came to his own Study, where his Scrivener was, and put up all I could find in several Bags, and Sealed them, and brought them to the Council-Chamber.

Att. Gen. Did you put up any other Papers among them, than what you found at Mr. Coleman's House ?

Bradly. I did not, (upon my Oath) I had them all at Mr. Coleman's House.

Att. Gen. Did you bring them all to the Clerks of the Council ? *Bradly.* Yes : Before I came out I tyed them all up, and sealed them with my own Seal, and was constantly with them.

Att. Gen. Now we will give your Lordship an Account how these things were received, that were then found. Sir Robert Southwell, look upon the large Letter, and tell my Lord and the Jury whether that were among the Papers brought by this Messenger.

Sir Robert Southwell. My Lord, I did not see this Letter in several Days after the Papers brought me from Bradly ; when he came in with Three great Bags, and a Box of Letters on Sunday Night ; said I, which are Mr. Coleman's Letters ? Said he, those that are in the large speckled Cloth-Bag ; for these we took first in the Scrivener : These I took, and meddled not with the other ; I presume other Clerks of the Council can give a particular Account where this Paper was found.

Att. Gen. Sir Thomas Doleman, look upon the Letter whether you can remember any thing of it.

Sir Tho. Dole. I remember I found it in a Deal-Box among Mr. Coleman's Papers, those that Bradly brought.

Court. That's plain enough.

Att. Gen. Then we may not often prove what we shall often make use of, would prove it once for all, that all these Papers were of his Hand-writing. This we can prove by two sorts of Evidences ; his own Confession, and the Witness of two Persons ; one that was his Servant, and the other a Sub-Secretary, that did write very many things for him. Mr. Boniman, look upon these Papers ; tell my Lord and the Jury whose Hand it is : Are you acquainted with Mr. Coleman's Hand ? What relation had you to him ?

Boat. I was his Gentleman that wait'd on him in his Chamber Five Years. This is very like his Hand.

L. C. Just. Do you believe it is his Hand ?

Boat. I believe it is. *L. C. Just.* Little Proof will serve the Turn, because they were taken in his Possession. *Att. Gen.* Did he not usually write and receive Letters from beyond Sea ? Till that time had he not Negotiated as usually ?

Boat. He had usually News every Post from beyond the Seas at Leyden. *Colem.* There's Letters from the Hague, Brussels, France and Rome ; they are all with the Council, which were all the Letters I received.

Att. Gen. We have another Witness : Carraway, are you acquainted with Mr. Coleman's Hand-writing ? Do you believe it to be his Hand-writing ?

Witness. I believe it is ; they are his Hand-writing. *Att. Gen.* It will appear, as there were no other Proof in this Cause ; his own Papers are a good proof as an hundred Witnesses to condemn him ; Therefore I desire to prove them fully by his own Confession.

Sir Phil. Lloyd a Witness. These are the Papers I received from Sir Thomas Doleman ; I found them (as he saith) in a Deal-Box : Among his Papers I found this Letter. Mr. Coleman hath owned this was his Hand-writing ; it's all one Letter.

Mr. Coleman's Long LETTER.

SINCE Father St. German has been so kind to me, as to recommend me to your Reverence so advantageously, as to encourage you to accept of my Correspondency; I will own to him, that he has done me a Favour without Consulting me, greater than I could be capable of if he had advised with me; because I could not then have had the Confidence to have permitted him to ask it on my behalf. And I am so sensible of the Honour you are pleased to do me, that though I cannot deserve it, yet to shew at least the sense I have of it, I will deal as freely and openly with you this first time, as if I had had the Honour of your Acquaintance all my Life; and shall make no Apology for doing, but only tell you that I know your Character perfectly well, though am not so happy as to know your Person; and that I have an Opportunity of putting this Letter into the Hands of Father St. German's Nephew (for whose Integrity and Prudence he has undertaken) without any sort of Hazard.

In order then, Sir, to the Plainness I profess, I will tell you what has formerly passed between your Reverence's Predecessor, Father Ferryer, and myself. About 3 Years ago, when the King my Master sent a Troop of Horse-guards into his most Christian Majesty's Service, under the Command of my Lord Durast, he sent with it an Officer called Sir William Throckmorton, with whom I had a particular Intimacy, and who had then very newly embrac'd the Catholick Religion: To him did I constantly Write, and by him address myself to Father Ferryer. The first thing of great Importance I presumed to offer him, (not to trouble you with lesser Matters, or what passed here before, and immediately after the Fatal Revocation of the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, (to which we all owe our Miseries and Hazards) was in July, August, and September, 1673. when I constantly indicated the great danger Catholick Religion, and his most Christian Majesty's Interest of, should be in at our next Sessions of Parliament, which was then to be in King Robert so lowing; at which I plainly foresaw that the King my Master would be forced to something in prejudice to his Alliance with France, which I saw so evidently and particularly that we should make Peace with Holland, that I urg'd the Arguments I could, which to me were Demonstrations, to convince our Court of that Mischief; and press'd all I could to persuade his most Christian Majesty to use his utmost Endeavour to prevent that Session of our Parliament, and proposed Expedients how to do it: But I was Answered so often and so positively, that his most Christian Majesty was so well assured by his Ambassador here, our Ambassador there, the Lord Arlington, and even the writing himself; that he had no such Apprehensions at all, but was fully satisfied of the contrary, and look'd upon what I offered as a very Zealous Mistake; So that I was forced to give over Arguing, though not believing as I did; but then confidently appealed to Time and Success to prove who took their Measures best. When it happened what I foresaw came to pass, the good Father with a little surprized, to see all the Great Men mistaken, and a Little one in the right; and was pleased by Sir William Throckmorton, to desire the continuance of my Correspondence, which I was mighty willing to comply with, allowing the Interest of our King, and in a more particular manner of my more immediate Master the Duke, and his most Christian Majesty, to be jointly and comparably united, that it was impossible to divide them, without destroying them all: Upon this I shewed that our Parliament in the Circumstances it was managed, by the timorous Councils of our Ministers, who then governed, would

would never be useful to *England*, *France*, or *Catholick Religion*, that we should as certainly be forced from our Neutrality at their next Meeting, as we had been from our Active Alliance with *France* the last Year. That a Peace in the Circumstances we were in, was much more to be desired than the continuance of the War; and that the Dissolution of our Parliament would certainly procure a Peace; for that the Confederates did not depend upon the Power they had in our Parliament, than upon any thing in the World; and were more encouraged from them to the continuing the War; so that if they were Dissolved, their Measures would be all broken, and they consequently in a manner necessitated to a Peace.

The good Father minding this Discourse somewhat more than the Court of *France* thought fit to do my former, urg'd it so home to the King, that His Majesty was pleased to give him Orders to signify to his Royal Highness my Master, that His Majesty was fully satisfied of his Royal Highness's good Intention towards him, and that he esteemed both their Interests but as one and the same; that my Lord *Arlington*, and the Parliament, were both to be look'd on as very unuseful to their Interest; That his Royal Highness would endeavour to dissolve this Parliament, His most Christian Majesty would assist him with his Power and Purse, to have a new one as should be for their purpose. This, and a great many more Expressions of Kindness and Confidence, Father *Ferryer* was pleased to communicate to Sir *William Throckmorton*, and commanded him to lay them to his Royal Highness, and withal, to beg his Royal Highness to propose to His most Christian Majesty, what he thought necessary for his own concern, and the advantage of Religion; and His Majesty would certainly do all he could to advance both or either of them. This Sir *William Throckmorton* sent to me by an Express, who left *Paris* the 20th of June, 1674. *Stilo novo*. I no sooner had it, but I communicated it to his Royal Highness. To which his Royal Highness commanded me to answer, as I did on the 29th. of the same Month: That his Royal Highness was very sensible of His most Christian Majesty's Friendship, that he would labour to cultivate it with all the good Offices he was capable of doing for His Majesty; that he was fully convinced that their Interests were both one, that my Lord *Arlington* and the Parliament were not only unuseful, but very dangerous both to *England* and *France*; That therefore it was necessary that they should do all they could to Dissolve Them. And that his Royal Highness's Opinion was, That if His most Christian Majesty would write his Thoughts freely to the King of *England* upon this Subject, and make the same proffer to His Majesty to Dissolve this Parliament, which he had made to his Royal Highness to call another, he believed it very possible for him to succeed with the assistance we should be able to give him here; and that if this Parliament were Dissolved, there would be no great difficulty of getting a new one, which would be more useful: The Constitutions of our Parliaments being such, that a new one can never hurt the Crown, nor an old one do it good.

His Royal Highness being pleased to own these Propositions, which were but only general, I thought it reasonable to be more particular, and to come closer to the Point, we might go the faster about the Work, and do so some Issue before the time was too far spent.

I laid this for my Maxim: The Dissolution of our Parliament will certainly procure a Peace; which Proposition was granted by every Body. Conveyed withal, even by Monsieur *Roumigny* himself, with whom I expressed

liberty of Discourſing ſo far, but durſt not ſay any thing of the Intelligence
 had with Father *Ferryer*. Next; that a Sum of Money certain, would
 certainly procure a Diſſolution: This ſome doubted, but I am ſure I never
 did; for I knew perfectly well that the King had frequent Diſputes with
 himſelf at that time, whether he ſhould diſſolve or continue them; and he
 ſeveral times declared that the Arguments were ſo ſtrong on both ſides,
 that he could not tell to which to incline, but was carried at laſt to the
 continuance of them by this one Argument: If I try them once more,
 they may poſſibly give me Money; if they do, I have gain'd my Point;
 if they do not, I can diſſolve them then, and be where I am now; ſo that
 I have a poſſibility at leaſt of getting Money for their Continuance, a-
 gainſt nothing on the other ſide: But if we could have turn'd this Argu-
 ment, and ſaid; Sir, their Diſſolution will certainly procure your Mo-
 ney, when you have only a bare poſſibility of getting any by their Con-
 tinuance, and have ſhewn how far that bare poſſibility was from being a
 foundation to build any reaſonable hope upon, which I am ſure his Maje-
 ſty was ſenſible of; and how much 300000 *l. Sterl.* certain (which was the
 ſum we propos'd) was better than a bare poſſibility, (without any reaſon
 to hope that that could ever be compaſſed) of having half ſo much more
 which was the moſt he deſign'd to aſk) upon ſome vile diſhonourable
 terms; and a thouſand other Hazards, which he had great reaſon to be a-
 ſhamed of: If, I ſay, we had had power to have argued this, I am moſt con-
 fidently aſſured we could have compaſſed it; for Logick in our Court built
 upon Money, has more powerful Charms, than any other ſort of Reaſon-
 ing. But to ſecure His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty from any hazard as to that
 Point; I propos'd His Majeſty ſhould offer that Sum upon that Condition,
 that if the Condition were not performed, the Money ſhould never be
 paid; if it were; and that a Peace would certainly follow thereupon,
 (which no Body doubted) His Majeſty would gain his Ends, and ſave all
 the vaſt Expences of the next Campaign, by which he could not hope to
 better his Condition, or put himſelf into more advantagious Circumſtan-
 ces of Treaty than he was then in; but might very probably be in a much
 worſe, conſidering the mighty Oppoſition he was like to meet with, and
 the uncertain Chances of War. But admitting that His Majeſty could by
 his great Strength and Conduct, maintain himſelf in as good a Condition
 the next Year as he was then in, (which was as much as could
 be reaſonably hoped for) he ſhould have ſaved by this Propoſal, as
 much as all the Men he muſt needs loſe, and all the Charges he ſhould be
 oblig'd to pay in a Year, would be valued to amount to more than 300000 *l. Sterl.* and
 much more in caſe his Condition ſhould decay, as it ſhould be worſe than
 it was when this was made; and the Condition of his Royal Highneſs and
 the Catholick Religion here, (which depends very much upon the ſuc-
 ceſs of His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty) delivered from a great many Frights
 and real Hazards. Father *Ferryer* ſeem'd to be very ſenſible of the Benefit
 both Parties would gain by this Propoſal; but yet it was unfortunately de-
 ſeated by an unhappy and tedious fit of Sickneſs, which kept him ſo long
 from the King in the French Court, and made him ſo unable to wait on
 his Majeſty after he did return to *Paris*: But ſo ſoon as he could compaſs
 he was pleaſed to acquaint His Majeſty with it, and wrote to the Duke
 himſelf; and did me the Honour to write unto me alſo on the 15th of
Boctember, 1674. and ſent his Letter by Sir *William Throckmorton*, who came
 to expreſs upon that Errand. In theſe Letters he gave his Royal Highneſs
 lib

fresh assurance of His most Christian Majesty's Friendship, and of his Zeal and Readiness to comply with every thing his Royal Highness had, or should think fit to propose in favour of Religion, or the Business of Money; and that he had commanded Monsieur *Ruvigny* as to the latter, to Treat and Deal with his Royal Highness, and to receive and observe his Orders and Directions; but desired that he might not at all be concerned as to the former, but that his Royal Highness would cause what Proposition he should think fit to be made about Religion, to be offered either to Father *Ferryer*, or Monsieur *Pemponne*.

This Letter for the extream length of it, is some part omitted; but 't is much to the same purpose, and ends to this Effect.

I have here given you the History of 3 Years, as short as I cou'd, tho' I am afraid it will seem very long and troublefome to your Reverence, among the Multitude of Affairs you are concern'd in. I have also shewn you the present State of our Case, which may by God's Providence and good Conduct, be made of such Advantage to God's Church; that for my part, I can scarce believe myself awake, or the Thing real, when I think on a Prince in such an Age as we live in, converted to such a Degree of Zeal and Piety, as not to regard any thing in the World in comparison of God Almighty's Glory, the Salvation of his own Soul, and the Conversion of our poor Kingdom; which has been a long time oppress'd, and miserably harraught with *Heresy* and *Schism*. I doubt not but your Reverence will consider our Case, and take it to Heart, and afford us what help you can; both with the King of Heaven, by your holy Prayers, and with His Most Christian Majesty, by that Credit which you most justly have with him. And if ever His Majesty's Affairs (or your own) can ever want the Service of so inconsiderable a Creature as my self, you shall never find any Body readier to obey your Commands, or faithfuller in the Execution of them, to the best of his power, than

Your most Humble and

Obedient Servant, &c.

Att. Gen. That I may make things clear as much as possible; You see Here's a Letter prepared to be sent, writ with Mr. Coleman's own Hand, Monsieur *Le Chefe*: This Letter bears Date the Twenty ninth of September. We have an Answer to it from *Paris*, October Twenty third, whereby Monsieur *Le Chefe* owns the Receipt of this; and in this Answer, is expressed Thanks to Mr. Coleman for his long Letter. Sir Robert, Pray tell how you came by this Letter.

Sir Robert Southwell. I found this Letter in Mr. Coleman's Canvas-Bag after we had once looked over the Letters, we found it: Sir Philip Llo, Examined it; and we looked over those Papers very exactly: Because the House of Commons were very much concern'd, and thought those Papers were not thoroughly Examined, I reviewed them again. This Letter was found on Sunday following, after the Papers were seized.

Mr. Att. Sir Robert Southwell, I pray read the Letter in French first to the Court. (Sir Robert having read the Letter in French, Mr. Attorney desired him to read it in English.) Sir Robert read it in English: The Letter was dated *Paris* Twenty third of October, 1673. and subscribed, *Your most humble and obedient Servant*, D C L at the Bottom.

From PARIS, 23. October, 1675.

SIR,

The Letter which you gave your self the trouble to write to me, came to my Hands but the last night. I read it with great satisfaction; and I assure you, that its length did not seem tedious. I should be very glad on my part to assist in seconding your good intentions; I will consider the Means to effect it; and when I am better informed than I am as yet, I will give you an Account: to the end I may hold Intelligence with you, as you did with my Predecessor. I desire you to believe that I will never fail as to my good will, for the service of your Master, whom I honour as much as he deserves, and that it is with great truth that I am

Your most Humble and most Obedient Servant.

D. L. C.

Att. Gen. We made mention of a Declaration: by his long Narrative it plainly appears that Mr. Coleman would have had another Parliament. And the reason why he was so pleased to publish a Declaration, was, thereby to shew the Reasons for its Dissolution. Sir Philip Floyd, did you find this Writing among Mr. Coleman's Papers? Sir P. F. I did find it among his Papers. Att. Gen. Pray read the Declaration.

Clerk of the Crown reads the Declaration.

R. Corder. I would have the Jury should know the Declaration ends, To one of his Majesties Principal Secretaries of State; whereof he hoped to be one. Att. Gen. This is written in the name of the King; for Mr. Coleman thought himself now Secretary of State, and he pens the Declaration for the King to give an Account, why the Parliament was dissolved.

Serj. Maynard. The long Letter, it appears, was to dissolve the Parliament; and to make it Cock-sure, he provides a Declaration to shew the Reason of it: It was done in order to bring in Popery; that may appear by the subsequent proof.

Att. Gen. I have other Evidence to offer to your Lordship, which is, That Mr. Coleman was not only so bold as to prepare a Declaration for the King, but also out of his own further insensuity, prepares a Letter (contrary to the Duke's knowledge) for the Duke, which before several Lords he confessed; and Sir Philip Floyd is here ready to justify it.

Sir Phi. Floyd. I did attend a Committee of the House of Lords to Newcastle, who examined Mr. Coleman, and told him of the Letter Mr. Attorney mentioneth; he then confessed, That was prepared without Order and Privy of the Duke; and when he was so bold as to shew it to the Duke, the Duke was very angry and rejected it.

L. C. Just. He hath been a very forward undertaker on the behalf of the Duke.

Att. Gen. I desire the Letter may be read.

The Copy of the Letter written to Monsieur Le Chese, the French King's Confessor, which Mr. Coleman confessed he himself wrote, and counterfeited in the Duke's Name.

Clerk of the Crown reads the Letter.

The 2d of June last past, his most Christian Majesty offered me most generously his Friendship, and the use of his Purse to the assistance against the designs of my Enemies and his, and protested unto me, That his Interest and mine were so clearly lockt together, that those that opposed the one, should be lookt upon as Enemies to the; and told me moreover his opinion of my Lord Arlington, and the Parliament; which is, That he is of opinion that neither the one nor the other, is in his Interest or mine: and thereupon he desired me to make such Propositions as I should think fit in this Conjunction.

All was Transacted by the means of Father Ferrier, who made use of Sir William Toragmorton, who is an honest man, and of truth, who was then at Paris, and hath held Correspondence with Coleman, one of my Family, in whom I have great Confidence. I was much satisfied to see his most Christian Majesty altogether of my opinion, so I made him Answer the 29th of June, by the time that he made use of to write to me, that is, by Coleman, who address himself to Father Ferrier, (by the forementioned Knight) and entirely agreed to his most Christian Majesty, as well as what had respect to the Union of our Interests, as the uselessness of my Lord Arlington, and the Parliament, in order to the Service of the King my Brother, and his most Christian Majesty; and that it was necessary to make use of our joynt and utmost Credits, to prevent the Success of those evil designs, resolved on by the Lord Arlington and the Parliament, against his most Christian Majesty and my Self; which of my side I promise really to perform; of which, since that time, I have given reasonable good proof. Moreover I made some Proposals, which I thought necessary to bring to pass what We were obliged to undertake, assuring him, That nothing could so firmly establish Our Interest with the King my Brother, as that very same Offer of the help of his Purse, by which means I had much reason to hope I should be enabled to persuade to the Dissolving of the Parliament, and to make void the Designs of my Lord Arlington, who works me standly to advance the Interest of the Prince

of *Orange* and the *Hollanders*, and to lessen that of the King your Master, notwithstanding all the protestations he hath made to this hour, to render him service. But as that, which was proposed, was at a stand by reason of the Sickness of *Father Ferrier*, so our Affairs succeeded not according to our desires, only *Father Ferrier* wrote to me, the 15th of the last Month, That he had communicated those Propositions to his most Christian Majesty, and that they had been very well lik'd of; but as they contained things that had regard to the Catholick Religion, and to the offer and use of his Purse, he gave to understand he did not desire I should treat with *Monsieur Revigny* upon the first; but as to the last, and had the same time acquainted me, that *Monsieur Revigny* had order to grant me whatsoever the conjuncture of our Affairs did require; and have expected the effects of it to this very hour, but nothing being done in it, and seeing on the other hand that my Lord *Arlington* and several others endeavour'd by a thousand deceipts to break the good Intelligence, which is between the King my Brother, his most most Christian Majesty, and my Self, to the end they may deceive us all three, I have thought fit to advertise you of all that is pass, and desir'd of you your Assistance and Friendship, to prevent the Rogueries of those who have no other design than to betray the Concerns of *France* and *England* also, and who by their pretended Service, are the occasion they succeed not. As to any thing more, I refer you to Sir *William Throgmorton*, and *Coleman*, whom I have Commanded to give an account of the whole state of our Affairs, and of the true Condition of *England*, with many others, and principally my Lord *Arlington's* endeavours, to represent to you quite otherwise than it is. The two first I mentioned to you are firm to my Interest, so that you may treat with them without any apprehension.

Serj. Maynard. Gentlemen of the Jury, pray observe that he takes upon him to prepare a Letter, and that in the Duke's Name, but contrary to the Duke's knowledge or privacy; for when he had so much boldness as tell him of it, the Duke was Angry and rejected it. But in it we may see what kind of passages there are, he takes very much upon him in the matter; and Mr. *Coleman* must keep the Secret too. *Att. Gen.* My Lord, I have but one Paper more to read, and I have kept it till the last; because if we had proved nothing by Witnells, or not read any thing but this, This one Letter is sufficient to maintain the Charge against him: It plainly appears to whom it was directed, and at what time. It Begins thus, *I sent your Reverence a tedious long Letter on the 29th of September* I only mention this, as shew about time it was sent. There are some Clauses in it will speak better than I can; *See, Coleman* and *Sir Philip Floyd* swear he hath confessed and owned it to be his hand-writing. I desire the Letter may be read.

Clerk of the Crown reads the Letter.

SIR,

I sent your Reverence a tedious long Letter on the 29th of September, to inform you of the progress of Affairs for these two or three last years; I having now again the opportunity of a very sure Hand to convey this by, I have sent you a Cypher, because our Parliament now drawing on, I may possibly have occasion to send you something, which you may be willing enough to know, and may be necessary for us, that you should, when we may want the conveyency of a Messenger. When any thing occurs of more concern other then which may not be fit to be fit to be trusted even to a Cypher alone, I will, to make such a thing more secure, write in Lemmon between the Lines of a Letter, which shall have nothing in it visible but what I care not who sees, but dyed by a warm fire, shall discover what is written; that if the Letter comes to your hands, and upon it, any thing appears more then did before you may be sure no body has seen it by the way. I will not trouble you with that way writing, but upon special occasions, and then I will give you a hint to direct you to look at it, by concluding my visible Letter with something of fire and burning, by which mark you may please to know, that there is something underneath, and how my Letter is to be used to find it out. *We have here a mighty Work upon our Hands, no less than the Conquest of these Kingdoms, and by that perhaps the utter subduing of a P. Silent Hereke, which has hitherto won over great part of this Northern World a long time; there were never such hopes of Success since the Death of our Queen Mary, as now in our days.* When God has given us a Prince, who is become (may I say a Miracle) zealous of being the Author and Instrument to glorious a Work; but the opposition we are sure to meet with, is also like to be great, so that it imports us to get all the aid and assistance we can, for the Harvest is great, and the Labourers but few. That which we rely upon most, next to God Almighty's Providence and the favour of my Master the Duke, is the mighty mind of his most Christian Majesty, whose generous Soul inclines him to great Undertakings, which being managed by your Reverence's exemplary piety and prudence, will certainly make him look upon this most suitable to himself, and best becoming his power and thoughts; so that I hope you will pardon, if I be very troublesome to you upon this occasion, from whom I expect the greatest help I can hope for. I must confess I think His Christian Majesty's Temporal Interest is so much

tracted to that of his R. H. (which can never be considerable, but upon the growth and
 advancement of the Chatholick Religion) that his Ministers cannot give him better advice
 in a Politick sense, abstracting from the consideration of the next World, that of our
 present Lord, to seek first the Kingdom of Heaven, and the Righteousness thereof, that all other
 things may be added unto him. This I know his most Christian Majesty has more powerful
 motives suggested to him by his own Devotion, and your Reverences zeal for God's Glory, to
 engage him to afford us the best help he can in our Circumstances. But we are a little unhap-
 py in this, that we cannot press His Majesty by his present Minister here upon these latter
 arguments (which are most strong) but only upon the first, Mr. Rouvigny's Peace and our
 suffering very much upon them, tho we agree perfectly upon the rest: And indeed, tho he
 is a very able Man as to his Master's service in things where Religion is not concerned; yet
 I believe it were much more happy (considering the posture he is now in) that his temper
 were of such a sort, that we might deal clearly with him throughout, and not be forced to
 stop short in a Discourse of consequence, and leave the most material part out, because we
 know it will shock his particular Opinion, and so perhaps meet with dislike and opposition,
 though never so necessary to the main concern. I am afraid we shall find too much reason
 in this Complaint in this next Session of Parliament: for had we one here from his most
 Christian Majesty, who had taken the whole Business to heart, and who would have repre-
 sented the state of our Case truly, as it is, to his Master, I do not doubt but his most Chris-
 tian Majesty would have engag'd himself further in the affair than at present I fear he has
 done, and by his approbation have given such Counsels as have been offered to his R. H. by
 some few Catholics who have access to him, and who are bent to serve him and advance
 the Catholic Religion with all their might, and might have more credit with his R. H. than
 they have found, and have assisted them also with his Purse as far as 10000 Crowns,
 sum such sum (which to him is very inconsiderable, but would have been to them of great
 use than can be imagined) towards gaining others to help them, or at least not to oppos-
 them. If we had been so happy as to have had his most Christian Majesty with us to this
 degree, I would have answered with my life for such success this Session, as would have put
 the Interest of the Catholic Religion, his R. H. and his most Christian Majesty out of all
 danger, for the time to come. But wanting those helps of recommending those necessary
 counsels, which have been given his R. H. in such manner as to make him think them worth
 accepting, and fit to govern himself by, and of those advantages, which a little Money
 well managed, would have gained us. I am afraid we shall not be much better at the end of
 this Session than we are now; I pray God we do not lose ground. By my next, which will
 be long, I shall be able to tell your Reverence more particularly, what we are like to
 expect. In the mean time I most humbly beg your Holy Prayers for all our Undertakings,
 and that you will be pleased to honour me so far as to esteem me what I am entirely, and
 without any reserve.

Mons tres Reverend Pere le v. tre R.

Le plus humble plus obéissant Serviteur.

[Several other Letters were read, but because of prolixity they omitted, these being most
 material.]

Att. Gen. I have done with my Evidence, we need no more proof against
 him.

Prisf. My Lord, I would, if your Lordship please, very faintly ask
 Mr. Oates (because he was pleased to say he was present with me in
 May or April) whether he knows the particular days of the Months.

[Here Mr. Oates (who being tired, withdrew to rest himself) was called, and
 Prisoner was asked, whether he would speak with Bedloe, but he desired not
 to speak with him.]

Mr. Oates. The Consult that was held in May New-
 Year is April Old-style, it was within a day or two, or three of the Con-
 sult.

Prisf. Where was the Consult? *Oates.* It was begun at the White-
 Horse Tavern, then they did adjourn it to several Clubs and Companies,
 and you came two or three days after the Consult to the Provincial Cham-
 ber, we then desiring to go out of Town.

Prisf. Was you there, and
 so else? *Oates.* There was the Provincial, and Micbo, and Strange the
 Provincial, and Keins our Companion.

Prisf. What day of August
 is that at the Savoy? *Oates.* I cannot swear the particular day of the
 month, I cannot so far charge my memory.

The Result at the Consult
 May was, that Pickering and Groves should go on in their attempt, to
 assassinate the Person of His Majesty by Shooting, or otherwise.

Ch. Just. Did he consent to it? *Oates.* He did consent to it.

Just. Wild. Did he use no Words about it? *Oates.*

Oates. He did shew his Approbation of it. But in those Instructions that were brought to *Albby*, he did say it was a very good Proposition, but he thought the Reward was too little. *L. C. Just.* Did he use any Words to declare his Assent ?

Oates. Two things lie couched in the Question, whether your Lordship means the Consult, or the Instructions, he did approve of.

L. C. Just. How long after the Consultation, was it that he approved of it ?

Oates. It was 2 or 3 Days before he did give his Approbation.

Just. Wild. What Words did he say ?

Oates. He did express his Consent, but to say the very Words I cannot tell.

L. C. Just. Will you ask him any more ?

Colem. I would know the Day in *August* ?

L. C. Just. He said he doth not remember the Day.

Oates. I believe, I will not be positive.

It, it was about the 21st Day of *August*.

Just. Wild. Was it in *August* Old-Style ?

Oates. Yes.

Colem. I can prove I was in *Warwickshire* that time.

That Day he guesseth, the 21st of *August*, I can make it appear I was Fourscore Miles off.

L. C. Just. You will do well to prove you were there when the Guinea was given.

Will you ask him any more ?

Colem. No.

L. C. Just. You may say as you will, but Mr. *Oates* doth charge, that he was in *August* (according to the *English* Style) you were at this *Wild-Hou*

and that he saw Fourscore Pounds prepared. You, Mr. *Coleman*, asked the Question, what Preparations were made for the Men going to *Windsor* ?

was answered, Fourscore Pounds are prepared ; and your self gave a Guinea for Expedition. It is a hard matter to press a Man to tell the precise Day of the Month, but positively he doth say it was in *August*.

Colem. I was 2 or 23 Days in *August* in *Warwickshire*.

L. C. Just. What have you more to say ?

Colem. My Lord, I never saw Mr. *Oates* but in the Council-Chamber, in other Parts I never saw him in my Life ; nor did I see him other till now in Court, as I hope to be sav'd.

L. C. Just. No Man shall be guilty, if Denial shall make him Innocent.

They swear to the Fact of killing the King both of them, and that's enough.

If one saith you have a Plot to Poison, that is killing the King ; and the other swears a Plot to Shoot, or Stab him, that is to the killing of the King also.

Then there's your own Undertaking, in your Letter, under your Hand.

Colem. For Treason (with submission to your Lordship) I hope there's no in that, though there are very extravagant Expressions in it, I hope some Expressions explain it, that it was not my design to kill the King.

L. C. Just. No, your Design was for the Conversion of Three Kingdoms and subduing of that Heresie that had reigned so long in this Northern part of the World : And for effecting whereof, there were never more hopes since our Queen *Mary's* time till now, and therefore pressing the King of *France* to use his Power, Aid, and Assistance, and does this signify nothing ?

Colem. Doth Aid and Assistance signifie more than Money ?

The *Word* *Aid* in *French* is Power ; they are promiscuous Words.

L. C. Just. You are charged to have had a Correspondency and Agency with Foreign Powers to subvert our Religion, and bring in Foreign Power and Authority upon which must be the necessary Consequence : How can this be proved plain than by your Letters, to press the *French* King that he would use his Power

Colem. Consider the Contexture and Connexion of Things, whether the whole series be not to make the King and the Duke (as far as I thought my power) as great as could be.

L. C. Just. How well or ill you execute the Fault, that's not the Question ; they relate to the Duke most of the little to the King.

You were carrying on such a Design, that you intended to put the Duke in the Head of, in such Method and ways as the Duke him

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ould not approve, but rejected. *Colem.* Do not think I would throw any
ing upon the Duke, though I might (in the beginning of it) possibly make
of the Duke's Name, it is possible (they say I did) but can any imagine
e People will lay down Money 200000 l. or 20000 l. with me upon the
uke's Name, and not know whether the Duke be in it? And consequently,
o Body will imagine the Duke would ever employ any Sum to this King's
rejudice or Disservice while he lived. I take it for granted, (which sure
one in the World will deny) that the Law was ever made immediately sub-
st to the King or Duke, and consequently to the Duke, I cannot think this
ill ever be expounded by the Law of *England*, or the Jury, to be Treason.

L. C. Just. What a kind of way and talking is this? You have such a swim-
ing way of melting Words, that it is a troublesome thing for a Man to col-
lect Matter out of them. You give your self up to be a great Negotiator in
altering of Kingdoms, you would be great with mighty Men for that
purpose; and your long Discourses and great Abilities might have been spen-
d. The thing these Letters do seem to import, is this, That your Design
is to bring in Popery into *England*, and to promote the Interest of the
weak King in this Place, for which you hoped to have a Pension (that's
plain.) The Duke's Name is often mentioned, that's true; sometimes it
appears it is against his Will, and sometimes he might know of it; and be-
ld that the Consequence was not great. Now, say you, these Sums of
oney and all that was done, it did relate to the King or Duke, and it was
advance their Interest, and you thought it was the way to do it. How
in this advance them, unless it were done to do them service; and if they
not consent to it, and how can this be Treason, what kind of stuff is this?
ou do seem to be a mighty Agent, might not you for a Colour use the
uke of *Tork's* Name to drive on the Catholick Cause, which you was driven
by the Priests mightily, and think to get 200000 l. Advance-Money, and
Pension for your self, and make your self somebody for the present, and Se-
etary of State for the future? If you will make any Defence for your self,
call in Witnesses, we will hear them; say what you can; for these vain in-
sequential Discourses signifie nothing.

Colem. I have Witnesses to prove
was in *Warwickshire*. *L. C. Just.* (to *Bratman* a Witness.) Where was
e, *Coleman* in *August* last? *Boasm.* In *Warwickshire*. *L. C. Just.* How
ng? *Boasm.* All *August*, to my best remembrance. *L. C. Just.* Can
u say that he was in *Warwickshire* all *August*, that he was not at *London*?
Boasm. I am not certain what time of the Month he was in *London*.

L. C. Just. That he was there in *August*, may be very true; I do not ask
w long he was in *Warwickshire*, but was he no where else? (To which the
itness could make no positive Answer.) *Colem.* I was at the Lord *Den-*
s, and at Mr. *Francis Fisher's*; I was there at least twenty Days.

L. C. Just. Have you any more Witnesses? *Colem.* None.

L. C. Just. If you have a mind to say any thing more, say what you can.

Colem. I can say nothing more than what I have said. Positively I say,
nd upon my Salvation) I never saw these Witnesses, *Oates* but once, and
llow never before. I deny all Mr. *Oates's* Testimony, for his saying to the
ouncil he did not know me because he could not see me, when I was as near
the next Gentlewoman but one, but knew me when I spake, and I spoke to
most all the Matters asked. He accuseth me of a thing in *August*, but
mes not the Day: Now if there be one Error in his Testimony, it weakens
the rest. I went out of Town the 10th of *August*, it was the latter end I
be home, about the middle of *Baribolontew Fair*, the last Day of *August*.

L. C. Just.

L. C. Just. Have you any Witness to prove that? *Pris.* I cannot find any a Witness. *L. C. Just.* Then you say nothing. Observe what

say to the Jury. [*Here my Lord directed the Jury, concluding as follows:* Our Execution shall be as quick as their Gunpowder, but more effectual. And so Gentlemen, I shall leave it to you, to consider, what his Betters prove him guilty of directly, and what by Consequence; what he plainly would have done, and then, how he would have done it; And what you think his Fiery Zeal had so much Cold Blood in it, as to spare others? For the other part of the Evidence, which is by the Testimony of the present Witnesses, you have heard them. I will not detain you longer now the day is going out. *Mr. J. Jones.* You must find the Prisoner Guilty, or bring in two Persons Perjured. *L. C. Just.* Gentlemen, if your Consultation shall be long, then you must lie by it all night and we'll take your Verdict to Morrow Morning. If it will not be long I am content to stay a while. *Jury.* My Lord, we shall be short.

J. Wyl. We do not speak to you to make more haste, or less, but take a full Consultation, and your own time; There is the Death of a Man at the Stake, and make not too much haste, we do not speak it that Account,

[*The Jury went from the Bar, and returned.*]

Court. Are you all agreed of your Verdict? *Jury.* Yes.

Court. Who shall Speak for you? *Jury.* The Foreman.

Court. Edward Coleman, hold up thy hand. *Court.* Is Edward Coleman Guilty of the High Treason, whereof he stands Indicted, or not Guilty? *Jury.* Guilty, my Lord. *Court.* What Goods, Chattels,

Prisoner. You were pleased to say to the Jury, that they must either bring me in Guilty, or two Persons perjured: I am a Dying man, and upon my Death, and expectation of Salvation, declare, That I never saw these two Gentlemen, excepting Mr. Oates, but once in all my Life, and that was at the Council Table. *L. C. Just.* Mr. Coleman, your own Persons are enough to condemn you.

Court. Capt. Richardson, you must bring Mr. Coleman higher to Morrow Morning, to receive his Sentence. Which accordingly was pronounced.

And on Tuesday the 3d of December following, being the Day of his Execution, Mr. Coleman was drawn on a Sledge from Newgate to Tyburn, and being come thither, he declared, That he had been a Roman Catholick many Years, and that he thanked God that he dyed in that Religion. And said, He did not think that Religion at all prejudicial to the King and Government. The Sheriff told him, if he had any thing to say by way of Confession and Contrition, he might proceed; otherwise it was not seasonable for him to go on with such like Expressions. And being asked, If he knew any thing of the Murder of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey? He declared upon the Words of a Dying man, He knew not any thing of it, for that he was so near at that time.

Then after some private Prayers and Ejaculations to himself, he Sentence was executed, he was hanged by the Neck, cut down alive, Bowels burnt, and himself Quartered.

F I N I S.